Beach Rules for Dogs

Your support is key to protect our birds & attain government approval for future beach restoration projects!

Designated critical habitat areas on North Beach, and all dunes above the high tide line, are **NO DOG ZONES**.

Dogs are not permitted in these areas, either on or off leash, at any time of year.

Designated **DOGS OFF LEAD AREA** east of Boardwalk #1:
- **SUMMER** (May 1 - Oct 31): Off leash permitted before 10am and after 5pm.
- **WINTER** (Nov 1 – Apr 30): Off leash permitted any time of day.

On all other BEACH areas, dogs must be on leash from May 1 – Oct 31.
They may be off leash only before 10am and after 5pm from Nov 1 - Apr 30.

When off leash, dogs must be under voice control.

**Respect Seabrook Island shorebirds & habitat!**

**BEACH RULES for DOGS**

**Summer**
May 1 - Oct 31

- No dogs ever
- Dogs on-leash 24/7
- Dogs off-leash before 10 am and after 5 pm below high watermark

**Winter**
Nov 1 - April 30

- No dogs ever
- Dogs off-leash before 10 am and after 5 pm below high watermark
- Dogs off-leash 24/7

**Give the birds space:** Resting and feeding are critical to survival of migratory and wintering birds. If birds run or fly, you are too close!

**Keep out of posted areas & dunes:** Birds can be nesting, disturbance causes egg & chick loss.

**Be a Bird Friendly Dog Owner:** Keep dogs on leash when near bird flocks. Don’t allow dogs to chase, it stresses the birds & saps their energy for migration. Please follow Seabrook’s dog rules.

**Human disturbance harms shorebirds … their survival depends on you!**

Town of Seabrook Ordinance. Subject to fine.

Wilson’s Plover & Least Tern, North Beach
Piping Plovers breed at Great Lakes, Atlantic, and Great Plains areas from April to July. In late July they migrate to southern coasts and Caribbean to winter until next spring. Seabrook is an important wintering & migratory site. Quality foraging & roosting habitat on winter beaches is key for adults to survive and return to breeding sites.

Populations and breeding habitats have drastically declined. Development, people, dogs, predators, weather, and environment are serious threats. Great Lakes area Piping Plovers are “Federally Endangered”. Atlantic area are “Federally and SC Threatened”.

Red Knots have one of the longest migrations of any bird, 18,000 miles round trip from the tip of South America to the Arctic where they breed. From March to early May, Seabrook Island is an important stopping point for them to feed and rest on their long journey north to breed.

Seabrook Island has one of the largest single flocks of Red Knots in US, with thousands seen at a time during peak in Apr-May. Knot population on East Coast has declined 85% since 1980. Knots are "Federally Threatened" under the US Endangered Species Act.

Piping Plovers and Red Knots are two bird species mentioned in the document. Piping Plovers are known for their colorful bands, which are used for tracking and banding. Red Knots, on the other hand, are migratory birds that travel long distances annually. The text provides information on their habitats, threats, and conservation efforts.